



'Bombers' garner trophy

March 8-11, saw the BYU Brown Bombers battling for the basketball championship at Fort Hall, Idaho.

After winning four games by large margins the Bombers were in the championship contest. The Bombers had gone up to Fort Hall determined to bring back the championship trophy to Provo, Utah. Last year the Bombers got beaten by one point in a thrilling contest that went down to the wire. For the four games BYU was averaging close to 110 points a game, a new record for any BYU team that has ever hit the hardwoods.

The championship game pitted the Bombers against the Reno Roadrunners, the same team that defeated them last year. The stage was set for the

rematch. Reno with its tall team, the Bombers with their quick, aggressive defense. The game was close throughout the first half, but BYU pulled away the second half. Toward the end of the game the Bombers got a little sloppy. Because of the coolness of the Bombers' coach, Denton Garcia, the Bombers pulled away again to win 99-97. It was the rebounding of Bobby Serawop and Fred Echohawk, and the hot shooting of Larry Yazzie and Denton Garcia that gave the Bombers the championship.

Larry Yazzie and John Powless garnered all-tournament honors.

(See the basketball news and pictures on page four.)

Shown above are the "Brown Bombers" when they returned to BYU and received congratulations from University President Dallin H. Oaks. With the team members is William Fox, advisor to the Tribe of Many Feathers. At left is the victorious team following the presentation of the championship trophy. Standing are Fred Echohawk, Denton Garcia, Bob Serawop and Frank McCabe. Kneeling are All-Tourney team members John Powless and Larry Yazzie.

The Eagle's Eye

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March, 1972



Stanley Snake elected NIYC President

A DYNAMIC YOUNG Indian leader from Ponca City, Oklahoma, has been elected President of the National Indian Youth Council. He is Stanley L. Snake, a Ponca Indian and a junior majoring in political science. He has become the first Latter-day Saint to head this national organization and perhaps the only Mormon to head any important Indian organization.

Upon his appointment during a recent meeting of the 15,000 member NIYC organization held in Talequah, Oklahoma, Stanley Snake assumed direct control of all national offices and operations presently located on numerous Indian reservations and urban areas.

The NIYC was established in 1961 by several young Indian leaders who felt the dire need to become involved in pressing Indian issues confronting Indians nationally. The late Clyde Warrior, former president of NIYC was one of the motivating forces that helped to create a new era for the American Indian.

Through his efforts several Indian problems were brought to national attention.

THE INDIAN ORGANIZATION is currently engaged in several legal fights against discrimination in employment, education, housing, and violations of treaty rights by the Federal Government.



"...a buffer between the Mormon Church and certain segments of the Red Power movement."

Stanley Snake has been involved in numerous activities on the BYU campus and was involved in establishing the Current Indian Affairs class. He has devoted much of his time to help bring about new programs for fellow BYU Indian students.

Stanley's feelings about his recent appointment were reflected in his remarks when he said, "This appointment places me in a terribly difficult position of responsibility. I will now be held responsible for the policy and direction that this organization takes. Since being a member of this organization, I have had to answer questions about the Mormon Church. And at the same time I have had to answer to the Mormons as to why I am a member of NIYC which some consider to be militant."

"I SOMETIMES picture myself as a buffer between the Mormon Church and certain segments of the Red Power movement. This can be seen by the fact that I have had to answer time and time again for my religious beliefs and still have been able to gain the respect of most of the Indian leaders who head activists organizations. I think that those of us who want to work with the Indian people need to learn to have greater respect for their views and contributions they had made for the Indian people."

More tribes involved in new BIA project

Twenty-eight tribes rather than an even dozen have been selected for initial participation in the new Reservation Acceleration Program (RAP) by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Fifteen tribes will enter into RAP negotiations with their agency offices in April, and 13 additional tribes will begin similar negotiations in May.

Selection of the twenty-eight tribes "makes President Nixon's self-determination policy a budgetary and operational reality," said Indian Commissioner Louis R. Bruce in announcing the pilot tribes here March 15.

Fifteen tribes chosen for April negotiations are: Metlakatla

(Alaska); Gila River, Salt River, San Carlos Apache (Arizona); Hoopa (California); Southern Ute (Colorado); Leech Lake, Red Lake (Minnesota); Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Rocky Boy's (Montana); Mesquero Apache, Zuni (New Mexico); Ft. Berthold (North Dakota); and Yakima (Washington).

Thirteen tribes set for May negotiations are: Colorado River, White Mountain Apache (Arizona); Blackfoot, Crow, Ft. Belknap, Ft. Peck (Montana); Micooskee (Florida); Crow-Creek, Lower Lake, Rosebud, Standing Rock and Sisseton (South Dakota); and Uintah & Ouray (Utah).

Development assistance program planned to aid Indian businessmen

A new national Indian business development assistance program, with headquarters at Tempe, Ariz., has been launched as a cooperative project of Navajo Community College (NCC), Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE), Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior.

Primary purpose of the program is to coordinate the efforts of local organizations and make additional resources available to them in helping Indian people who are in business and those who want to become businessmen. This will include expansion and improvement of management assistance and training programs for existing and potential Indian entrepreneurs, development and implementation of comprehensive business plans for new business ventures, and professional advice and counsel about opportunities for Indian-owned businesses, both on and off the reservations throughout the nation.

Intensive work will be done to encourage the private sector, state and local governments, all federal agencies, and tribal activities to participate fully in the furtherance of Indian entrepreneurship. A broad range of information and referral services will be maintained for the benefit of organized Indian groups, individuals and others about business opportunities and financial, technical, training and

educational assistance, and guidance in management services.

Staff of this new project, known as "Four Arrows Business Associates" includes an Indian business development specialist and a secretary in each of four offices strategically located in Indian country, as follows: Southwestern area, 1000 East Apache Boulevard, Tempe, Arizona - Elvin B. Kelly, Director; Northwestern area, 118 West Broadway, Missoula, Montana - Marlene Lodmell, Director; Northern Plains area, Pierre, South Dakota - Clarence W. Skye, Director; Southern Plains area, 4901 North Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma - Hickory Starr, Jr., Director. Additional offices in other areas are planned as the program expands.

Indian business development is not new to Arizona. It was initiated three years ago by the Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA) with a local business development program that was funded by Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce. It is still in operation on seventeen Arizona reservations that are members of IDDA. In cooperation with the Small Business Administration, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and local banks, IDDA has been responsible for the establishment of a substantial number of Indian small businesses

Lapping it up

Through May 5, all members of the TMF are encouraged to participate in the run for your life contest. The rules are very simple.

1. Be a member of the TMF.
2. Meet at the scheduled time and run your laps.
3. Record your mileage with the person in charge.

Two trophies will be awarded during the TMF's awards banquet to the boy and girl who records the most mileage. Also, your mileage is needed to help qualify the TMF for the Number "1" jogging club on campus. Come out and improve your health and help the TMF be the number one jogging club on campus. Trophies may be seen in the display case in the Brimhall building.

News Roundup

YEARBOOK

The Indian students at Brigham Young University are publishing this year a formal yearbook of the Indian student body. The project is a comprehensive undertaking and it has involved a large number of students. The book is being sponsored by the Tribe of Many Feathers and is sure to be one of the outstanding projects of the year. The editor of the yearbook this year is Mark Miguel.

TELEVISION SPECIALS

The OGLALA SIOUX and the Hopis will be seeing a Pittsburgh film crew in mid-April. Producer Larry Dombrowski of Pittsburgh's Boulevard East Inc. will head the film effort. Dombrowski intends to "present the strength and vitality of Indian people rather than belaboring situations of poverty and trouble" to enable the public to "understand the realities of Indian life in America." The completed work will be fashioned into three television specials.

SIOUX WANT WOUNDED KNEE SITE

The mass gravesite at Wounded Knee, S.D., where the end of the Indian Wars in 1890 is marked by the burial of over 300 Oglala Sioux, is currently by law in the hands of the Roman Catholic Society of Jesus and the State of South Dakota. The Jesuits have signalled to the Oglalas their willingness to return the site to the tribe, and the tribe is now pressing the State Historical Preservation Commission to restore additional adjacent acreage so the tribe can create an

appropriate religious memorial to the Oglala dead.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE?

The University of Nevada is looking into the possibilities of considering Nevada Indian students—Washo, Paiute and Shoshone—as accredited in foreign languages if they can speak their tribal languages. Foreign? Well... to be further determined: whether students must be able to write their own languages as well as speak them.

READING SKILLS

Navajo children in the first grade who do not speak English will soon be using books to read first in their own tongue and then transfer their skills into speaking and reading English. Books are being produced by the Navajo Reading Program at the University of New Mexico under a \$20,000 grant. Navajo students majoring in education are designing the books.

FLORIDA GOVERNOR STRENGTHENS INDIANS

The balance of power was significantly shifted on the Florida State Indian Affairs Council with the recent appointment of four Indians to the seven-member group by Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida. New council chairman is Key Wolf Jr. (Sarasota Choctaw). Other new Indian members are Buffalo Tiger (Micooskee), Howard Tommie (Seminole), and Joe Dan Osceola (Seminole). Wolf said Florida is now the first state in the Union to place control of a state Indian agency in the hands of Indians.

The Eagle's Eye

The Eagle's Eye is an official publication of the Brigham Young University Indian Program and is published as a combined effort of students and members of the faculty and administration.

Opinions expressed in the Eagle's Eye do not necessarily reflect the views of the student body, faculty members, University administration, the Board of Trustees or the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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Development proposal explored by institute

The Institute of American Indian Services and Research is preparing a proposal to develop a master plan for community development on Indian Reservations. Community life is an indispensable condition for the satisfaction of human needs and some Indian leaders are realizing that the Indian people will develop effective economic and social power in the measure that they become organized in formal communities. The vast majority of the Indian population in the United States in the past has existed mostly in a non-community type of settlement and it is believed that if the Indian people are going to achieve a real independence, self-sufficiency and above all, a sense of pride, they must realize the need to develop strong Indian communities. These, of course, would have to be communities developed by Indian people for Indian people.

The Institute has in mind a proposal to explore the factual alternatives available for the development of community life on the reservation. It is possible, for example, that some reservations might have the necessary base to develop strong industrial communities. Other reservations might have the required base to maintain and develop further their present agricultural operations. And there are many places of natural beauty on reservations which may facilitate the organization of recreation communities where the community might become a center for tourist industry and, which properly organized, could provide a sound economic base

for the Indian population in those areas.

The master plan of Community Development developed by Brigham Young University would indicate the possibilities available and would provide factual information which community developers should have to plan and develop reservation communities. As it can be seen in parts of this issue of *The Eagle's Eye*, some Indian leaders are developing banking institutions, commercial institutions, and other social and economic facilities that will eventually provide independence and self reliance for the Indian people.

Native American bank established, branches throughout Western states

A FULL SERVICE financial institution, the American Indian National Bank, has been organized in Washington, D.C. by a group of leading Indian and banking leaders. The bank will be tailored to the needs of the American Indians in their current financial affairs and the future development of their natural resources.

The new bank is a direct result of a study conducted by an Indian banking committee, appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, of the feasibility of a national bank owned and operated by Indians.

PRESENT At the organizing meeting were host W. Keeler, chairman of the board of directors



Pictured above with Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis R. Bruce (center) are Stan Stevens, Bureau of Indian Affairs Contracts Officer and William Reynolds, Executive Director of the National League of Insured Savings Associations, the trade group for savings and loans, which has entered into a contract with BIA to conduct a study of the potential for Indian owned and operated savings associations.

of Phillips Petroleum Company and principal chief of the Cherokees, and a member of the organizing group; General B. Frank Taylor, vice-president of the International Bank, Washington, D.C.; William J. Schulling, chairman of the board of the First National Bank, Washington, D.C.; Peter MacDonald, chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council; Professor Barney Old Coyote, Montana State University; and Dave Whiteley, president of Cherokee Nations Industries.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs assisted the Indian representatives in filing an application with the Comptroller of the Currency, acting as a coordinating agency with the various branches of the

Federal Government and providing technical assistance. After approval of the application, an interim board of directors, consisting mainly of Indians, will be appointed until a permanent board is elected.

THE COMMITTEE was supported by the banking industry and is developing a plan of operation, with an international banking organization serving as advisor until the bank becomes established. This national bank is the primary structure in financial institutions being planned by the banking committee and will eventually lead to venture capital, investment and insurance companies.

HEW offers job training

The Health, Education and Welfare Fellows Program offers middle-management opportunities within HEW for young administrators and professional personnel. The major objective is to attract high-level minority-candidates for assignments providing experience at the policy-making level.

Recruitment is largely from outside of government, thereby hoping to develop an opportunity for interaction between HEW, industry and the academic community for persons who one day may serve as a resource for top-level positions with government.

Appointment is for one year as a special assistant to a key official in the Office of the Secretary or in offices of one of the seven agency heads. The assignment requires participation in planning and decision-making activities and providing a source of representative minority group points of view on programs and projects throughout the department.

Executive training seminars offered by the Civil Service Commission and universities in the Washington area, consultants, speakers on social issues and experts in professional fields are included in the program to broaden the Fellows perspective. Funds are provided for limited travel.

The program year is from September 1 to August 31.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens between 25-40 years old and have a minimum of a bachelors degree or equivalent, a minimum of five years work experience with at least two of those years in an administrative position and qualifies for a GS rating 11-15.

The American Indians never seem to be sufficiently researched, experimented with, or "overstudied."

For decades these native specimens have been in a giant maze of 200 existing compartments (reservations) from which someone is continuously extracting samples for further experimentation of social and cultural research to double check the already thousands of past conclusions on what makes the Red Man tick.

The mystic wastelands of reservation America is the laboratory to which many bone diggers, data fanatics, and confused professors of Social Science annually make safari-like excursions to do long range studies. By allowing these scholarly headhunting expeditions to persist, America's shorlines have been a blessing to thousands of masters and Ph.D. candidates who have received financial grants and degrees off the generous hospitality of the Indians.

How right you are, HOW HAS ALL THIS MASS WEALTH OF RESEARCH DATA PROFITED THE LIVES AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE INDIAN?

In defense of the concept of dissecting the Indian way of life is vital, Dr. Merlin G. Myers, Associate Professor of Anthropology on the Brigham Young University campus, argues that the anthropological studies dispel the illusions and apprehensions about Indians, and also enhances the Indian's self-image to see his ancestral heritage.

Dr. Myers went on to say that although the anthropologists had

done some good to help the Indian's plight, there was another side of those who were guilty of selfish ulterior motives and misuse of gathered data.

BAD SIDE EFFECTS

He further commented candidly, "Anthropologists have earned master's and doctor's degrees on the basis of the Indian's willingness to accept them into their confidence and communities for the period of their studies. Indians have seldom, if ever, been compensated for their own part in these studies and have received no royalties from books published." Often in the writings of anthropologists, Indians appear as mere objects devoid of humanity or human qualities and this amounts to an unfortunate debasement of the Indian. Also such illusions and misapprehensions are perpetuated in the minds of students and the public at large.

Dr. Myers concluded his statements on the exploitations of Indians by relating a classic example of the villains who use the Indian for monetary profit, "A good example of the misuse of data obtained in complete confidence was that of a Bureau of American Ethnologist who came to the six nation Reserve and recorded sacred music which was placed in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., later to be used for commercial advertising interests. The recordings were made accessible to advertising interests who made great sums of money in advertising jingles and at the same time desecrating the sacred music of the Indians."

The Test Tube Indian

By HOWARD RAINER

SOLVING THE INDIAN PROBLEM—STUDY IT TO DEATH.

Every year Congressional reports, federal agencies, and numerous college and private organizations make studies of the economic, social, political, and religious condition of the Indian in his natural habitat. Something very ironic is that these researched reports have the same theme. In 1969, the late Robert Kennedy made a Senate report on Indian Education and stated, "Education for the Indians is still in the dark ages." Others, from their studies have concluded that the Indian's living condition was a "national disgrace."

The bulk of these in-depth studies of thousands of pages of super intellectual jargon and complicated charts now lie dormant collecting dust in libraries, federal agencies, and living room book shelves.

An exciting contemporary Indian writer, Vine Deloria, Jr., wrote in his successful national seller, *Custer Died For Your Sins*: "An anthropologist comes out to Indian reservations to

make observations. During the winter these observations will become books by which future anthropologists will be trained, so that they can come out to reservations years from now and verify the observations they have studied.

After the books are written, summaries of the books appear in scholarly journals in the guise of articles. These articles 'tell it like it is' and serve as a catalyst to inspire other anthropologists to make the great pilgrimage next summer...

"Universities that hadn't known that Indians existed outside the textbooks charged up the forefront of social responsibility. Indian centers sprang up where no Indians had previously been allowed to loiter. Plans for massive archives, research pilot projects, and developments mushroomed until we were convinced that there would not be enough Indians to go around."

THE INDIAN EXPERIMENT

It is a well-known fact (except to the Indian) that thousands of these head shinkers who have taken their gathered data back to their little cubbyholes have become the great Indian expert that lectures to the nation's white college populace on his conception of what real Indians are like.

These experts come in all sizes and shapes, but they all have something in common. Each is able to tell his audience that he

knows the Indian like his own back yard, using the mask of pseudo intellectualism theories and facts to keep the learner feeling that he is getting to know his Red brother.

Must there be continual flashy mental-twisting, scholarly rhetoric to describe the frustrations of poverty, unemployment, and realities of discrimination?

WILL IT EVER END?

America promised the American Indian that his land and livelihood would be preserved as long as the rivers flowed and the grass grew. Maybe what they were really saying is that the Indian would never see the end of being "studied to death."

The question of the "human element" in understanding the Indian and his inner feelings is a subject to be studied carefully.

What should the Indian do? For so long the Indian has been silent while being pinched, jabbed, poked, and almost dissected for the simple reward of a pat on the head from the good-natured, warm-hearted research specialist.

Could it be that the Indian should start demanding the same respect as any other people, by insisting on part of the monetary rewards from books, surveys, and studies that so many are profiting from?

Perhaps the Tribes should demand that any other studies made on their respective reservations be made under a contract basis, where there will be definite reward for time and information rendered to the outsider. The individual Indian should secure compensation for personal interviews conducted.

Seminole . . .

Guerilla warfare not unknown to Osceola

In 1832 a few members of the Seminole tribe of Florida signed an agreement with U.S. Government officials which was to become hated among the Seminoles as the Treaty of Payne's Landing.

Under it, within three years the entire tribe would surrender all its Florida lands, move to Indian territory (Oklahoma), and there join members of the Creek tribe.

These harsh terms became even more hateful with a later declaration that no Negro would be allowed to accompany the tribe west. For more than 20 years the Seminoles had given refuge to the escaped slaves of both Indian and white owners, had in turn enslaved them and intermarried with them. The no-Negro decree would mean the breaking up of many Seminole families.

Most members of the tribe indignantly repudiated the treaty. As time for removal neared, their resistance to it intensified under the leadership of Osceola, a handsome young Indian of Creek and possibly some European ancestry.

Osceola was less than 30 at the time, and no a chief either by election or inheritance, but was acknowledged as the Seminoles' strong man. He had fully demonstrated his courage and intelligence as a warrior during fights against General Jackson and his men in the First Seminole War (1819). Osceola expressed open contempt for the 1832 treaty and repeatedly refused to sign it, despite pressure by Gen. Wiley Thompson, its chief sponsor.

Continuing his effort to get unanimous Seminole approval, General Thompson called together a group of tribal leaders in 1835. Most of the chiefs who opposed the treaty stood by silently, refusing to take the pen offered them, but Osceola furiously plunged his hunting knife into the paper, declaring that he would never agree to the treaty's terms, and would do all he could to encourage Seminole resistance. Thompson had Osceola arrested, put into irons, and imprisoned.

The wily Osceola quickly got himself released by pretending that he had changed his mind about the treaty and would sign it. As soon as he was free, he began to organize his resistance

campaign.

Osceola was too experienced to attempt open battle against the whites' superior military power. Instead, he formed small parties of Indian warriors, instructed them to cause government forces as much irritation as they could, kill when possible, and then

vanish into the wilderness. Women, children, and the old and sick of the tribe were hidden in the depths of the Florida swamps. The leading Seminole signer of the treaty, Charlie Amathila, was killed.

So successful was Osceola's guerilla warfare that U. S. troops

were sent into the field. On Christmas Eve, 1835, more than 100 soldiers under Major Dade set out from the military post at Fort King, confident of capturing the Seminoles' leader. Three days later all but three were dead, having been ambushed and cut down by Osceola and his men.

The Indian leader went on to avenge the despised Payne's Landing Treaty by killing General Thompson and four other officers. The Second Seminole War had begun.

For the next seven years a deadly game of cat and mouse was played in the Florida swamps and Everglades, as the U. S. Army tried to catch Osceola and his officers. Immediately after the December massacres, 700 men, sent to bring in the most-wanted Indian, faced Osceola and his warriors in the battle of the Oulthacoochee River. After heavy losses on both sides, the Indians were forced to retreat, but Osceola, although wounded, escaped.

Officer after officer, and more and more troops, went to Florida to bring in the elusive Osceola, who remained invisible. In May of 1837, Gen. T. S. Jesup, latest in a long line of commanders sent to bring Seminole War to an end, called a peace council attended by Osceola and some 3,000 Indians. Jesup was so sure of success that he had 24 transports standing by, ready to take the Seminoles west. But Osceola got wind of the plot. The next morning, every Indian had vanished.

"No Seminole proves false to his country, nor has a single instance ever occurred of a first-rate warrior having surrendered," wrote the frustrated Jesup. Failing to capture Osceola in battle or through "peacemaking" tactics, Jesup finally succeeding in seizing Osceola only by violating a flag of truce under which the Indian leader was awaiting Jesup for a conference requested by the General. Osceola and a group of his followers were imprisoned in Fort Moultrie, Fla.

The Swamp Fox could not endure captivity, and rapidly wasted away in prison. Within three months, in January of 1838, Osceola died.

The Second Seminole War was to go on for four more years, as a succession of military leaders declared that the Seminoles could never be defeated. The Indians came out of the swamp only in the fall of 1841, rather than forfeit the lives of a group of their tribesmen, who had been captured and held as hostages.

Water resources inventory planned; authorization, funding are forthcoming

A comprehensive water resource inventory will be taken by the American Indian Historical Society this year, according to Rupert Costo, president.

Authorization has been received for the survey from the Jicarilla

Apache Tribal Council, who are most seriously involved in the diversion and robbery of their water on the reservation.

In addition to the Society's Board of Directors, who include Paiutes of Nevada, Bannock-Shoshone of Idaho, and

Native Americans representative of the areas seriously affected by the current trend in diversion of Indian waters, the following comprise a working committee for the project:

Rupert Costo, Cahuilla; Richard Wilson, Sioux; Charlie Vigil, tribal chairman of the Jicarilla Apache; Hubert Velarde, vice chairman of the Jicarilla Apache; Jim Shorty, representing the Navajo Tribe; William H. Veeder, noted attorney and water rights expert; and William Olson, Jicarilla tribal attorney. It is anticipated that the Southern Utes and Mountain Utes will be invited to join the group.

Bids are now being considered for the survey. Part of the work will involve the hiring of 10 young Indians of the Jicarilla Apache tribe for on-the-job training in surveying, geological field work, and hydrology.

The project was originally discussed at the Second Convocation of American Indian Scholars, held at Aspen, Colorado in September, 1971. A task force committee was set up to explore the possibilities for doing the work. At this point, a permanent committee is working with the Society's Board of Directors.

The project has been funded to date by The Ford Foundation, through a grant of \$100,000 to the Society. It is anticipated that the survey together with the report will involve an expenditure of \$175,000.

The American Indian Historical Society is an All-Indian organization of scholars, professional people, and Native American historians. Its national offices are at The Chautauqua House, 1451 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco, 94117. All inquiries should be directed to the national headquarters.

Job corps program for undergraduates

This year the Office of Education is sponsoring a job corps program for undergraduate students who are attending colleges and universities. Heading the program is Craig T. Brandow, Office of Manpower Program in Washington, D.C. The program is available to Indian students who are interested in a worthwhile experience.

The different positions that are open are for summer aides and summer assistants. Many of these jobs are in Washington, D.C. and the eight regional offices. College students, graduates or undergraduates, can apply as summer assistants. The usual salary starts at G.S. level, \$3,27 per hour and goes up to GS-9 level, \$873 per month. Undergraduates have to take a test for any position, graduates do not. Travel expenses will not be paid by the U.S.O.E.

Students can apply by filling out application form 171, required for a government job. It can be obtained from any post office or Civil Service agency in the student's area of location. One thing especially stressed is that if any Indian students apply, they must indicate on the application that they are American Indians. This will help to process their

applications more quickly.

For further information concerning employment in Washington D.C. contact: Craig T. Brandow, Manpower-ROB 3, Room 5678, U.S. Office of Education 7th and D St., Washington, D.C. 20202 or by calling (202)963-7698 or 963-5070.

Employment for Y students

At the end of every school year college graduates are looking forward to full-time employment. Other college students also seek opportunities for the summer for full and part-time employment.

The department of Indian Education at Brigham Young University maintains a complete file of job openings for part and full time employment and also for summer and permanent employment. The opportunities for Indian students with a good academic background are becoming greater every year. Anyone interested in any type of employment should get in touch with the Indian education department for further information.



The BYU Hawks beat out the Brigham City Bucks by 15 points to win the Salt Lake City Basketball Tournament held March 31 and April 1. The Hawks were entered by Larry Echohawk, a former BYU student, now a law student at the University of Utah. With Larry in the team, at left, were Larry Yazzie, Bobby Serawop, Frank McCabe, John Powless, Steve Echohawk, Fred Echohawk, Tom Echohawk, and Earl "The Pearl"



Echohawk. The BYU Cowboys placed second in the Tournament of Tribal Champions held in Ft. Duchesne. The Cowboys won three out of four games but first place went to the Ethete Wyoming Bucks. Members of the Cowboys, at right, are Frank McCabe, Alton Locklear (All Tourney), Don Johnston (All Tourney), Charlie Stewart, Robert Morgan (All Tourney), Winston Mason (Coach), and Clyde Three Legs.